

## BOER TACTICS CLEVER.

### BURCHERS MAY REVOLUTIONIZE EUROPEAN WAR METHODS.

A Remarkable Example of What the Boers Can Do in the Way of Holding a Position by Dint of Courage and Marksmanship—The British Mistake.

J. B. Robinson, millionaire mine-owner, who was brought up in South Africa, gun in hand, and who fought side by side with the Boers in the Basuto war, and was for long the intimate associate of the Boer leaders, has been commenting on the war as conducted up to date. He praises warmly the bravery displayed by the British troops in their charges against entrenched Boer positions, a bravery which, he says, can best be realized by those who know what kind of man the Boer is.

"The war," he says, "has demonstrated that the man with the gun, provided he knows how to properly handle it, is the force that rules the world. No bravery, however great, can overcome him. England has not yet realized, and your generals refuse to understand, what a man armed as the Boer is armed and trained as the Boer is trained, can do against the bravest men who try to storm his position. Remember that the Boer is taught from boyhood to hit his living mark and to hit it in the right spot. When I was a small boy a shotgun was put in my hands, and I was encouraged to fire at birds. When I got a little older I had my double-barreled hunting piece, and as parties of us went out the elders would show me just where to fire so as to pierce the game behind the shoulders when running at full speed. This is the training the Boers have had, and one man, taught in this way, can successfully resist 100 men who try to rout him from an entrenched position. On the other hand, 20 men who are poor shots can be driven from the position by 25 determined opponents."

As an example of what Boers can do in the way of holding a strong position by dint of courage and marksmanship, Mr. Robinson gives an experience of his own in the Basuto war. Potgieter was out with a scouting party of 30 men and found himself between two large parties of Kaffirs. Four of the little commando tried to get away, trusting to their well-bred horses, but only one got through, and he could not make his way to the laager to give warning. Potgieter and the remaining 26 men galloped for a small ridge, and, getting there in time, at once started throwing up stones in a semi-circle to form a rampart of defence. Mr. Robinson goes on:

"They had only raised the rampart two feet high when the Kaffirs were on them. Potgieter quickly issued his orders. The men had dismounted and two held the horses behind the ridge. 'No one is to fire until after me,' the leader said. 'I will bring down the chiefs, so many of you are so fire at the horses and the remainder are to shoot down the dismounted men when they get on their feet.' All the Kaffirs were mounted and they rode up to the little band in apparently irresistible numbers, the chiefs, gaw with their war plumes and heavy with Kaffir beer, at their head. The first body that had been sighted consisted of between 400 and 500 men, and a second strong force was afterward discovered in the rear. Potgieter let them approach to within 75 yards and then fired. Down fell chief after chief. The rifles of his men rang out, and all the horses of the leading men stumbled, shot through the breasts. The fire was so resistless that the charging party edged off to the right and to the left, and made a circle in retreat. Again the Kaffirs came on. They were armed with rifles, and a number of them kept up a rifle fire at the sides, while the mounted forces again charged forward. But the result was only the same as before. They would draw off, their chiefs exhorting them by the valor of all their forefathers, by the great deeds of Moshesh, not to allow so puny a band to defy them. As the hours passed there came a rampart of dead Kaffirs and Kaffir horses all around the Boers. Once the charging party got so close that when the horses were shot two of them plunged right over the kral into the Boer horses behind before they fell dead, nearly causing a stampede among the horses of the scouting party."

"The fight started at 8 o'clock in the morning. By 2 o'clock five or six of the Boers were so exhausted they declared they could do no more. Their mouths were parched, their tongues were swollen with intolerable thirst. Their arms ached so that they could hardly move them, and they were stiff in every limb. They said: 'We cannot fight any longer,' but he laughed at them. 'Put two pebbles in your mouths,' he said, 'that will lessen your thirst. If you cannot fire any more let me have your guns. You keep them loaded and I will do the shooting. You must fight or die; there is no escape.' And so he heartened them. The fighting kept on till 5 o'clock in the evening and then the Kaffirs drew off. The Boers quickly took advantage of the opportunity. They knew that their one hope was to get clear away, for ammunition was running short, and if the Kaffirs surrounded them during the night they would be done. Half their horses had been shot by the Kaffirs, but the hungry, aching and thirty men got two each on the remaining horses and made a detour home."

They should have been back in the laager by 6 that night, and when they did not come, though all the other scouting parties returned, we grew anxious. We organized relief parties and set out hunting for them. They were too far away, and the wind was blowing in the wrong way, so that we could not hear the sounds of firing in the camp. We went out, firing at intervals. At last they heard our shots and signalled back. When we came up to them they could hardly move. We poured brandy down their throats and cheered them and got them in. But we had no idea of the wonderful battle they had fought. They said little about it, for they were too exhausted to speak. It was only the next day when we came up to the field of battle and saw the great number of the dead and dying that we knew what deeds they had done."

After telling this story, Mr. Robinson added:

"Perhaps this incident will help to realize what sort of fighters the men of South Africa are. Yet against such men our generals have blindly hurled their infantry, to be shot down like sheep. The madness of it! To see so much courage in our British troops thrown away and for nothing at all. We do the Boers no damage. Up to now their losses have been infinitesimal."

He accepts the Boer figures of their own losses as substantially accurate. "For," as he says, "what damage can our soldiers do, charging up a hill, against an invisible enemy? Even our artillery fire inflicts very little loss of life, I believe. The Boer trenches are made after a manner learned from the Basutos, like a great S. It is impossible to have a raking fire down them, and unless shells fall directly into trenches—which is very seldom—they do comparatively little damage. I am also convinced that all the estimates of the Boer strength circulated in this country are great exaggerations. At the outside, including the mercenaries and the recruits, the Boers have not, I believe, 30,000 men in the field at the present moment. This is exclusive of recruits from northern Cape Colony or Natal. It is their mobility that gives them the enormous advantage over us."

"The British soldiers are too dependent on the commissariat—too slow. A Boer commando, the men armed with their rifles alone, will take with it sufficient food for four or five days, each man carrying his own provisions in saddle-bags. In that four or five days the commando can with ease cover 150 miles, a distance which infantry would require from 12 to 15 days to cover. The Boer war will lead to the revolutionizing of European military methods, and the hope of its speedy end is the liberal use of properly selected irregular horse. There is no question but that, as I said before, the rifle and straight shooting with an eye to judge distances, in conjunction with a powerful artillery force, will supersede all other weapons of warfare. The man, however, who carries the rifle must be a smart rider and able to handle his horse in the same way as South Africans are taught to handle theirs."

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## REVIVAL OF FALCONRY.

### This Long Neglected Form of Sport Again Becoming Popular in Europe.

Few people have any idea of the sport which the hunters of Europe derived, two or three centuries ago, from hunting with birds. It is not easy to account for the long neglect of this form of hunting. The only part of the Continent where it survived as a normal national sport was in Bosnia, where the landowners have never ceased to fly their falcons at partridges that are found for them by pointers.

Now that falconry has begun to revive, the Dutch hawk catchers are unable to take enough falcons to meet the orders of their English and French patrons. These Dutch falcons, taken when following the flights of all kinds of birds, are the pick of the catch, but far more are taken from nests when very young. In France the goshawk is much in favor and high flying falcons are less in demand than in England and Scotland.

To-day the best establishments of hawks and the most enthusiastic followers of the sport are found in England and Scotland. The Hawking Club meets every spring on Salisbury Plain to fly falcons at rooks. Everything is as well done as in the days of James I. There may be from twelve to twenty falcons, with the falconer and his cart and the members on horseback. There is plenty of dash and excitement in the business. Sometimes an old keen falcon is flown at a rook within easy reach, but she does not want the prey so near at hand and so mounts to the very clouds, till she spies another flock, into which she darts like a shooting star. Riders dash off across the down, their eyes fixed upon the hawk and the falconer shouts "she has killed" when he sees something fall from the flock. Off dash the riders, who have marked the descent of the victim, and soon the bird is taken up. Later in the year the members will be flying their falcons at grouse on the Scotch and Northumberland moors.

Not a few hawks and falcons are now kept in and about London and taken into the country by train when they are wanted in the field. The reason why the goshawk has become a general favorite in France is because of its superiority to the falcon for hawking in a closed country among hedges, trees, plantations and gardens. It seizes its prey in the air, on the ground or even on a tree or bush, without hesitation, and its adroitness, speed, courage and quickness of eye are astonishing. It is no exaggeration to say that the owner of a property of five or six hundred acres would take as much game on it with the single goshawk as he could kill with a gun.

A Convict's Philosophy.

A volume might be written on the wonderful work done by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth among the convicts in the New York State prisons. On the banks of the Hudson she conducts a cheerful home, called Hope Hall, where the reformed convict has an opportunity to rehabilitate himself and to obtain some preparation for leading an honest life. Through this agency hundreds of men have been made into upright and law-abiding citizens. Life in these moral depths is not devoid of humorous lights. Once Mrs. Booth and her aids had won the confidence of a prisoner who was feared by all his companions. One day, in speaking of the past he told them he was absolutely innocent of the charge for which he was suffering imprisonment, and he thanked Mrs. Booth for some reading matter she had brought him.

"I have got witnesses to prove my innocence, even if they are in prison now," he asserted.

"Why don't you try to secure a new trial?"

"Well, you see," he replied, after a little pause, "I was acquitted of a number of charges where I was guilty, and so when I was convicted of something I never did, I said to myself, 'It's just about even balance,' and I took my medicine without any kicking."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The Throat Doll.

Helen, five years old, was sent to bed alone, on the third floor, Louise being sick and kept down in her mother's room. It was the first time Helen had thus taken on the grown person's burden, and she was so good about it that presently her elder sister crept up into the room to see how she was getting along and to tell her a story. She found her with hands clenched around her doll and with her eyes and mouth screwed up tightly. Helen opened her eyes with a start and gasped: "Oh, sister!"

## RELIABLE DAIRYMEN.

### DIRECTORY OF LEGITIMATE DEALERS.

The following dairymen are known to the Editor of the CITIZEN as reliable producers, who own their herds of cattle and deliver their own product. There are no milk hucksters in this list.

<b>BENNING FARM DAIRY,</b> J. P. REILLY, Proprietor. Benning, - - - D. C. Established 1892. Pure milk right from the farm served in sealed jars twice a day. Customers are invited to inspect my dairy at their pleasure.	<b>GRAND VIEW DAIRY,</b> JOHN S. ORRISON, - - - Proprietor. Takoma Park, D. C. Established 1895. The quality of milk I serve is gaining me new customers every day. My place will always bear inspection.	<b>Crystal Spring Dairy,</b> HUGH McMAHON, - - - Proprietor. Brightwood, D. C. Established 1884. I have Jersey cows only and serve the very best milk I can produce. If you want to see a fine herd of cattle, come and see mine.
<b>HILLOCK DAIRY,</b> JOHN BERGLING, - - - Proprietor. Mt. Olivet Road, D. C. Established 1894. Pure milk served to my customers fresh from the dairy every morning.	<b>RUPPERT FARM DAIRY,</b> J. O'KEEFE, Proprietor. Brightwood Avenue, - - - D. C. Established 1890. I own my own herd of cattle and make two deliveries a day. My dairy plant and milk will always bear inspection.	<b>LONE OAK DAIRY,</b> JAS. G. ROWE, - - - Proprietor. Brightwood, D. C. Established 1895. Pure milk right straight from the dairy farm served to customers every morning. An inspection of my dairy plant solicited at any time.
<b>Chevy Chase Farm Dairy,</b> GEO. A. WISE, Proprietor. Chevy Chase, - - - Maryland. Established 1881. I try to serve the very best quality of milk it is possible for a man to produce. My herd and dairy farm are open to inspection at all times.	<b>BRIGHTWOOD DAIRY,</b> MRS. C. ROBINSON, - - - Proprietor. Brightwood, D. C. Established 1895. We deliver morning's milk only every morning. Our night's milk is all sold to dealers.	<b>Mayhew's Farm Dairy,</b> L. E. MAYHEW, - - - Proprietor. 20th and C Streets N. E. Established 1896. I make a specialty of handling only pure, clean milk which I produce myself. Two deliveries a day.
<b>AGER'S FARM DAIRY,</b> J. B. AGER, - - - Proprietor. Hyattsville, Maryland. Established 1879. I have a herd of thirty-five cattle—mostly Jerseys—and deliver whole milk fresh from the farm every morning.	<b>SHADY SIDE DAIRY,</b> CHAS. D. SILVER, - - - Proprietor. Brightwood, D. C. Established 1890. We deliver pure milk direct from Shady Side farm every morning. Our dairy and milk will bear the closest inspection.	<b>CHILLUM FARM DAIRY,</b> WM. McKAY, Proprietor. Woodburn, (Terra Cotta), D. C. Established 1890. I serve pure milk right from the farm every morning. My herd of Jersey cattle will bear inspection at any time.
<b>GUDE'S DAIRY,</b> ALEX. GUDE, - - - Proprietor. Hyattsville, Maryland. Established 1884. Pure milk delivered fresh from the farm every morning. My dairy and herd will always bear inspection.	<b>SPA SPRING DAIRY,</b> H. A. MILLS, - - - Proprietor. Benning, D. C. Established 1893. The Spa Spring Dairy has a reputation for serving good milk. Our customers know that. An inspection from others is invited.	<b>Douglas Place Farm Dairy</b> EDW. MARKHAM, Proprietor. Douglas Place, Benning Road, D. C. Established 1895. I spare neither pains nor expense in trying to produce milk that is a No. 1 in quality. Plant always open to inspection.
<b>OAK GROVE DAIRY,</b> D. MCCARTHY, - - - Proprietor. Bladensburg Road, D. C. Established 1895. Fresh milk delivered direct from my dairy farm every morning. Two deliveries a day contemplated soon.	<b>GRANBY FARM DAIRY,</b> BARRETT BROS., Proprietors. Bunker Hill Road, - - - Maryland. (P. O. Brookland, D. C.) Pure milk and cream, delivered to any part of the city. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed.	<b>Winewood Hill Dairy,</b> V. A. FRANK, - - - Proprietor. Brentwood Road, D. C. (P. O. Address 711 O Street N. W.) Established 1898. Pure milk served every morning direct from the farm. My herd of Jersey cattle will bear inspection at any time.
<b>BRIER WOOD DAIRY,</b> A. J. PLUMER, - - - Proprietor. Bladensburg, Maryland. Established 1893. Fresh milk from the farm delivered every morning. The product of my dairy will always stand the test.	<b>Sligo Mill Road Dairy,</b> ISAIAH KREGLO, Proprietor. Woodburn, - - - D. C. (P. O. Address, Mt. Pleasant, D. C.) Established 1895. I serve pure milk right straight from the farm every morning. An inspection of my methods and dairy solicited.	<b>University Farm Dairy,</b> GEO. C. PAXTON, - - - Proprietor. Loughborough Road, D. C. Established 1892. Pure milk direct from the University farm delivered every morning. My aim is to keep a neat, clean place that will always bear inspection.
<b>St. John's Park Dairy,</b> Mary Harriet Hatcher, Prop. Brookland, D. C. Established 1895. Pure milk delivered every morning. We invite an inspection of our place at all times. Milk for children a specialty.	<b>JERSEY DAIRY,</b> D. ALLMAN, Jr., - - - Proprietor. 2111 Benning Road. Established in 1893. The present proprietor was born and brought up in the business. Has a herd of 27 Jersey cattle. Two deliveries a day throughout the city.	<b>CHERRYDALE FARM DAIRY,</b> W. SCHUTT, - - - Proprietor. Cherrydale, Virginia. Established 1894. Pure Jersey and Holstein milk and cream delivered to any part of the city in sealed glass jars every day.
<b>CHEVY CHASE DAIRY,</b> H. G. CARROLL, Proprietor. Chevy Chase, - - - Maryland. Established 1897. Fresh milk direct from the farm served to customers every morning. An examination of my premises invited at all times.	<b>Buena Vista Dairy,</b> D. A. LANDON, - - - Proprietor. Suitland Road, near Suitland, Md. Established in 1890. I am on the farm with fifty head of cattle and deliver only pure milk that will always bear inspection.	<b>TERRELL'S DAIRY,</b> T. TERRELL, - - - Proprietor. Arlington, Virginia. Established 1891. I serve milk straight from the farm every morning. My milk will stand the test every time.
<b>BETHESDA DAIRY,</b> W. T. FAIRFAX, - - - Proprietor. Bethesda, Maryland. Established 1890. Pure milk direct from the farm, retailed every morning. I always abide by all laws and regulations.	<b>GREEN FIELD DAIRY,</b> MRS. G. W. LEAPLEY, - - - Proprietor. Benning, D. C. Established in 1887. I serve only pure milk direct from the farm and my dairy will bear inspection at all times.	<b>MORRISSEY'S DAIRY,</b> MRS. MARY MORRISSEY, - - - Proprietor. No. 2432 Brightwood Avenue. Established 1870. We have two deliveries a day and serve pure milk fresh from the dairy. Our place will bear the closest inspection.
<b>Welker's Farm Dairy,</b> D. S. WELKER, - - - Proprietor. Langdon, D. C. Established 1897. My plan is to keep a clean dairy, serve pure milk and render prompt service and I think my customers appreciate my efforts.	<b>SUITLAND DAIRY,</b> E. L. HILL, - - - Proprietor. Suitland, Maryland. Established 1899. Pure milk straight from the farm delivered every morning. Milk for Babies and Children a specialty.	<b>Blue and Gray Dairy,</b> C. B. BRANZELL, Proprietor. 3621 O Street, N. W. Established in 1887. Pure Milk, the very best quality we know how to produce, served three times a day.
<b>PAYNE'S FARM DAIRY,</b> M. J. PAYNE, Proprietor. Bladensburg, - - - Maryland. Established 1896. It is my aim to serve my customers with the very best quality of milk. I invite an inspection at any time.	<b>ST. OSYTH DAIRY,</b> O. L. SWANN, - - - Proprietor. Silver Hill Maryland. Established 1896. Pure milk direct from the farm served to customers every morning.	<b>Glen Ellen Farm Dairy,</b> GEO. T. KNOTT, - - - Proprietor. Conduit Road, D. C. Established 1898. Milk from my dairy is guaranteed to be both clean and pure. I always solicit the closest inspection.
<b>Pennsylvania Dairy Farm</b> P. K. LAUDENSLAGER, Proprietor. Bladensburg, - - - Maryland. (P. O. Address, Hyattsville, Md.) Established 1897. I have one herd of Jersey cows and serve only pure milk, which is specially recommended for invalids and infants.	<b>HERNDON DAIRY,</b> W. H. HUNGERFORD, - - - Proprietor. Livingston Road, D. C. (P. O. Address, Anacostia, D. C.) Established 1879. For twenty five years we have been serving pure milk to our customers and we always invite an inspection of our place.	<b>GREEN HILL DAIRY,</b> W. B. WILLIAMS, - - - Proprietor. Riggs Farm, Maryland. (P. O. Address, Chillum, Md.) Established 1898. I serve pure milk straight from the old established Riggs Farm every morning. Come out and inspect the place at any time.
<b>PALISADES DAIRY,</b> W. L. MALONE, - - - Proprietor. [Conduit Road, D. C.] Established 1892. Pure milk and cream served in any part of the city every morning. All orders by mail promptly attended to.	<b>PURE MILK DAIRY,</b> J. F. GARRETT, - - - Proprietor. Langley, Virginia. Established 1884. Pure milk straight from the farm produced and delivered every day solely by the proprietor. The closest inspection invited.	<b>We invite the Attention of Our Readers to the Following Definitions Taken From Webster's International Dictionary.</b>
<b>BURLEIGH DAIRY,</b> JOHN MORRIGAN, - - - Proprietor. 3601 O Street N. W. Established in 1895. Dairy farm on New Cut Road or T street extended. Pure milk from my own cattle. Two deliveries daily. Prompt service.	<b>HUMMER'S DAIRY.</b> B. F. HUMMER, - - - Proprietor. Langley, Virginia. Established 1899. I try to serve the very best milk it is possible to produce. My dairy will bear the closest inspection.	<b>Dairy, n.;</b> 1. The place, room, or house where milk is kept, and converted into butter and cheese.
<b>CAMP SPRINGS DAIRY,</b> T. B. MIDDLETON, - - - Proprietor. Camp Springs, Maryland. Established in 1896. Nothing but graded cattle in my herd. Absolutely pure, unadulterated milk direct from my farm served to customers.	<b>LANGLEY, VA. DAIRY,</b> RICHARD PAYNE, - - - Proprietor. Langley, Virginia. Established 1894. I serve customers with pure milk every morning. Inspection of place invited.	<b>2. That department of farming which is concerned in the production of milk, and in its conversion into butter and cheese.</b>
<b>OAK HILL DAIRY,</b> NATHANIEL COATS, - - - Proprietor. Langley, Virginia. Established 1890. Pure milk straight from the farm served in Washington every morning.	<b>HOYLE'S FARM DAIRY,</b> MRS. A. J. HOYLE, Proprietor. Congress Heights, - - - D. C. Established 1894. We serve first-class milk all bottled on the farm. Dairy always open to inspection.	<b>3. A dairy farm.</b>
<b>LANGLEY DAIRY,</b> L. T. CARTER, - - - Proprietor. Langley, Virginia. Established 1898. Pure Jersey milk from my own herd served customers every morning.	<b>CEDAR GLEN DAIRY,</b> P. H. HORN, - - - Proprietor. Benning, D. C. Established 1899. Milk delivered twice a day in Washington. Special attention paid to milk for babies.	<b>Dairy-maid, n.</b> A female servant whose business is the care of the dairy.
		<b>Dairy-man, n.</b> A man who keeps, or takes care of a dairy.
		<b>Dairy-woman, n.</b> A woman who attends to a dairy.
		<b>Huckster, n.;</b> 1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, and the like; a peddler; a hawker.
		<b>2. A mean, trickish fellow.</b>
		<b>Huckster, v.;</b> To deal in small articles or in petty bargains.
		<b>Hucksterage, n.</b> The business of a huckster; small dealings; peddling.
		<b>Huckster, n.</b> A huckster.
		<b>Huckstress, n.</b> A female huckster.